

J. W., M. S. & D. F. FARLEY
 CEILING SLEEVE FOR FLUID PIPES.
 APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 4, 1912.

1,060,328.

Patented Apr. 29, 1913.

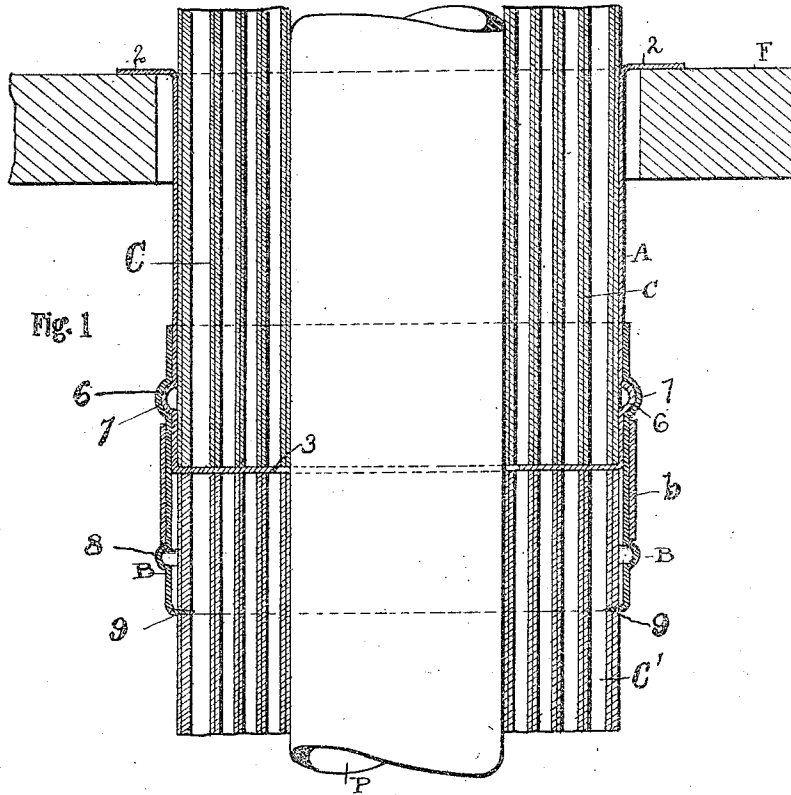


Fig. 1

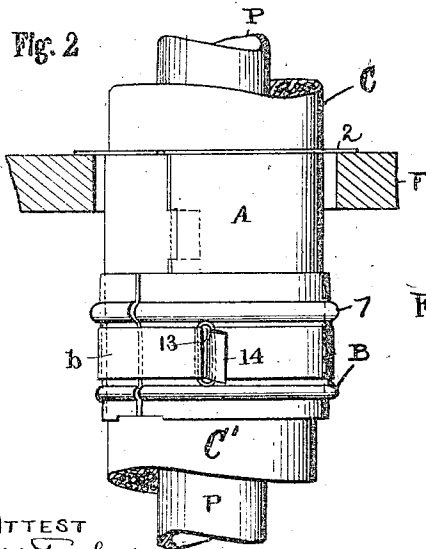


Fig. 2

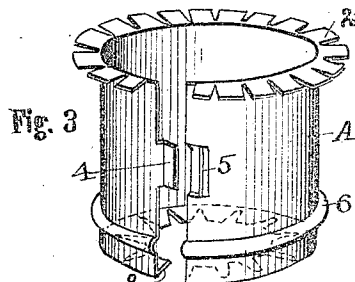


Fig. 3

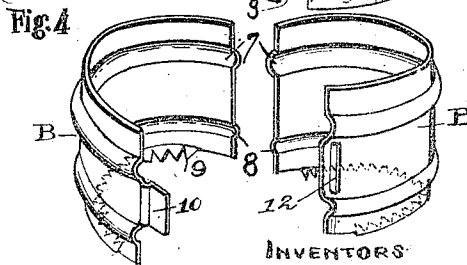


Fig. 4

ATTEST
 E. M. Fisher
 J. C. Muesen

INVENTORS
 JOHN W. FARLEY,
 MATILDA S. FARLEY,
 DAVID F. FARLEY.

BY Fisher Muesen ATTYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. FARLEY, MATILDA S. FARLEY, AND DAVID F. FARLEY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CEILING-SLEEVE FOR FLUID-PIPES.

1,060,328.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 29, 1913.

Application filed September 4, 1912. Serial No. 718,571.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN W. FARLEY, MATILDA S. FARLEY, and DAVID F. FARLEY, citizens of the United States, residing at 5 Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ceiling-Sleeves for Fluid-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to ceiling sleeves for fluid pipes, such as steam, hot water, hot air and other pipes placed in buildings for circulating fluids, all substantially as shown and described and particularly pointed 15 out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional elevation of our new and improved sleeve members in working 20 relation, a section of a pipe and a cellular asbestos or like covering for the pipe inclosed by the said sleeve members. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, reduced of the several parts shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective 25 view of the upper of said sleeve members, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the lower of said members, the same being in section or in two parts adapted to be bound together as one.

The invention as thus shown comprises 30 two sleeves, A and B, respectively, and means for fastening said sleeve together and adapted to be used in insulating pipes, tubes and the like where they pass through ceilings or floors in buildings, and while we 35 preferably show and employ a cellular asbestos covering consisting of sections C and C' for the pipe P it should be understood that any preferred style or kind of nonconducting covering can be used. However, a 40 cellular asbestos covering as shown herein is deemed the best, and in the practical use or application of the sleeves it is customary to place the covering on the pipe and the sleeve A about the covering before the ceiling or floor is laid and then to build up to 45 the sleeve. In such case the serrated or toothed top flange 2 rests upon the floor F and the section C comes on the inside and rests on flange 3 of the sleeve. The said 50 sleeve A is split lengthwise and has a tongue 4 at one of its vertical edges adapted to engage a slot 5 at the other of its vertical edges and provide for differences in size of covering, and flange 3 below is 55 radially slitted or divided to spread the same horizontally, and thus the sleeve A is

made an inclosing and supporting part for the packing or covering which passes through the floor and serves as a protection thereto against heat in the pipe P. The 60 said sleeve A also has a bead 6 about its lower portion which both affords strength and becomes a medium of support for what we term the grab sleeve B suspended from or upon said bead. Thus it occurs that the 65 upper covering part C' is supported or carried by the flange 3 and is placed in position as the building is being erected and the said sleeve A also becomes a means of support for the sleeve B engaged thereon as 70 shown.

The sleeve B is supplementary to sleeve A and serves to effect a jointed connection of the pipe cover therein. To this end the sleeve B is made a two-part or two-section 75 member adapted to be engaged about the upper or meeting end of the lower section C' and also about the upper sleeve A. Thus the sleeve B has an upper inner annular groove 7 of a size to fit comfortably upon 80 the bead 6, and an annular bead 8 about its lower portion serving as a support for the clamping band b, and also has serrations or teeth 9 extending inward at its lower edge adapted to bite or grab into the section 85 C' and help to hold it up in a sustained and closed contact against the end of the upper section C. The said sleeve B is made in two separate parts or halves because they are of sheet metal and, being beaded, cannot be 90 bent to open as would be required if they were made in a single piece. As it is the said parts or halves are cut to size to match at their edges when fitted closely upon the sleeve A and their teeth 9 are adapted to 95 engage in section C', and one part has a tongue 10 and the other a slot 12 through which said tongue engages and can be bent back into locking position. Finally, a suitable sheet metal band b or its equivalent, 100 say a tie wire or wires, is placed about the body of sleeve B between its beads and clamped or otherwise tightly fixed thereon.

By the foregoing construction no portion of the covering can leave the ceiling to 105 show dirt nor break the ceiling by expansion or contraction of the supporting parts. The band b is preferably lacquered if it be of a strip of thin sheet metal and is shown as having a wire loop 13 in its end adapted to 110 be engaged by the tongue 14 but, as already stated, a suitable binding of wire may be

used for this purpose. A covering of canvas, not shown, may be drawn over all the exposed portion of the joint to improve the appearances. It is customary to put on
5 one piece of cloth where risers are exposed from top to bottom in the rooms. No ceiling plates are required with this structure and there is no danger of tearing the ceiling while doing the work, as occurs when ceiling
10 plates are used and which are liable to tear the ceiling when the pipes expand under a high heat.

What we claim is:

1. A pipe and an asbestos covering tube
15 about the same in a hole in a floor and an asbestos extension tube next beneath said covering tube about said pipe, in combination with a split sleeve about said tube having an outwardly turned flange about its top
20 at the top of said hole and an inwardly turned flange at its bottom on which said covering tube rests and provided with a bead about its lower portion and means at its meeting edges to lock said edges together, and a grabbing sleeve having an
25 annular groove engaged over said bead and

teeth at its lower edge engaged in said asbestos extension tube.

2. A pipe and an asbestos covering tube about the same in a hole in a floor, a split
30 sleeve in said hole about said tube having an outwardly extending projection about its top and inwardly extending projections at its bottom engaged beneath the lower end of said tube, in combination with a two part
35 sleeve suspended upon the lower portion of said split sleeve and having inwardly extending pointed teeth at its lower edge, an extension asbestos tube abutting said covering tube and penetrated and held by said
40 teeth and a band about said two-part sleeve clamping the same on said split sleeve and about said extension tube.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. FARLEY.
MATILDA S. FARLEY.
DAVID F. FARLEY.

Witnesses:

E. M. FISHER,
F. C. MUSSUN.